

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Brick House
other names/site number "King David's Palace", DHR # 005-0002

2. Location

street & number 854 Fletcher's Level Road not for publication N/A
city or town Clifford vicinity _____
state Virginia code VA county Amherst code 009 Zip 24533

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
_____ entered in the National Register
_____ See continuation sheet. Signature of Keeper _____
_____ determined eligible for the National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register
_____ removed from the National Register Date of Action _____
_____ other (explain): _____

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The Brick House
Clifford, Amherst County, VA

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0 Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling **Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) Early Republic/ Federal **Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof metal/tin
walls brick
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Architecture

Period of Significance 1803-1846 (Garland family period of ownership)

Significant Dates 1803

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) David Shepherd Garland

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # 05-2
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

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☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 8 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	674559	4168124	2	_____
_____ See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)**11. Form Prepared By**name/title: Sandra EspositoOrganization: _____ date 2005street & number: 140 Cradon Hill Lane telephone 434-946-7496city or town Amherst state VA zip code 24521**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mary Landon S. Brughstreet & number PO Box 87 telephone 434 - 946-5257city or town Clifford state VA zip code 24533

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. Summary Description:

The Brick House, located in Clifford, a small community in Amherst County, Virginia, was built circa 1803 by David Shepherd Garland. It is a large dwelling measuring 65 feet by 44 feet. The house, built of locally made brick, is a two-story Federal Style house with a projecting pavilion. The principal façade faces South. There are no surviving outbuildings on the property and the house is now obscured from the road by a stand of mature evergreens and hardwoods. The house retains much of its original exterior and interior decoration especially the fireplace mantels, which are the most decorative elements within the house.

Detailed Description

The Brick House, built circa 1803 by David Shepherd Garland, is located in a village originally known as New Glasgow, now Clifford, in Amherst County, Virginia. The house is situated on the corner of Fletcher's Level Road and Patrick Henry Highway, the main roads through the village. The house is obscured from view from the roads by lines of mature evergreens and hardwoods. The Brick House is a two-story building with a basement. It has a seven-bay facade and is built in the Federal style. The house is oriented with the principle facade facing south. The house has an unusual floor plan, with shallow central hall flanked by two parlors; the dining room is to the rear of the hall on the main story. This T-shape plan is used in other brick homes built around the same period within the county including Edgewood within the town of Amherst. It is possible that this plan was copied from older homes or that it was a derivation from popular pattern books such as Select Architecture by Robert Morris. Two additions were added during the nineteenth century; the first, circa 1830, behind the east parlor and the second, circa 1850, was adjacent to the dining room and the first addition. As its name implies the house is of brick construction laid in Flemish bond pattern on the principle facade with the remainder of the house built in the American bond pattern of various intervals of three to seven courses. The bricks were likely locally made and construction executed by local craftsman. The house was sometimes called "King David's Palace," a reference to its owner's prominence and the size of the building, 65 feet by 44 feet. The house retains much of its original exterior and interior decoration. The mantels of the dining room, west parlor and west bedroom are significant because their decorative elements were copied from popular pattern books of the late eighteenth century such as Practical House Carpenter or Pain's British Palladio by William Pain or other books by Robert Morris, William Halfpenny or Asher Benjamin.

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The Brick House is an example of Federal style brick structures built in the Piedmont area of Virginia during the late eighteenth century. It was constructed circa 1803.¹ The seven-bay principle façade facing south consists of two bays on either side of a projecting pavilion with a lunette window in the center. The roof is tin; beneath the tin the original wooden shingles remain. The wooden dentil work at the eaves of the roof and surrounding the tympanum is original. The brick facade is laid in Flemish bond. The main entrance on the south facade has a double-leaf door with a fanlight above. The wooden trim surrounding the entrance has fluted pilasters with egg and dart capitals. The center of the wooden surround has a keystone-shaped centerpiece. The paneled door reveals were made for the house to protect the original doors. Much of the glass in all of the windows is original and most of the windows are nine-over-nine double-hung sashes. The wooden porch spans the center three bays of the first story of the façade, extending across the center pavilion. There are four square wooden columns in the Doric style with a balustrade around the exterior attached to wooden pilasters of the same style at the facade. The wooden floor and stair appear to be original to the house.

The house was expanded with two nineteenth-century additions, one circa 1830 and the other circa 1850.

The first addition, built in irregular course American bond, is one bay and is two stories with a chimney on the eastern façade. This addition is built north of the east parlor and east of the dining room. The second addition, circa 1850, is also laid in irregular courses of American bond. It has three bays and is only one story high; it was placed on the northern end of the dining room and 1830 addition.

The north facade is three bays at the first story, which is the newest addition dating around 1850. It is laid in six-course American bond and has a tin-covered shed roof. There is a wooden screened porch on the new addition. The north façade second story is three bays and one chimney. The eastern section of this story is the 1830 addition. It is one bay with a six-over-six double-hung sash window. The remaining section of two bays of nine-over-nine double-hung sashes flanks a chimney.

The original floor plan of the house was T-shaped with two parlors flanking the center hall, one to the east and one to the west. All ceilings in the house are twelve feet high. The dining room opened off the center hall to the north. The turned stair is original; it is narrow and is placed on the

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north wall of the hall. Beneath it is the stair to the basement. The wallpaper dates from around 1957 when the house remodeling began by the owners of the period, the Babcocks. The center hall retains the original flooring (wide plank), wainscoting, chair rail, plaster, doors, window and door trim. Most of the wooden elements through out the house are simple Federal style. The most decorative trim is the surround at the main entrance; it is similar in decoration to the exterior trim surrounding the same doorway.

The east parlor flooring is not wide plank as seen in the center hall. This narrow plank flooring replaced the original and was installed sometime in the nineteenth century. The current owner replastered this room in the 1990s; however the owner retained pieces of the original plaster. The woodwork of the mantel on the east wall is original; it has fluted pilasters with an ellipse in the center of the frieze. The door on the north wall of the room replaced the window when the first addition was added around 1830. A closet, added during the late 1950s is on the north wall of this room.

The west parlor, on the opposite end of the house, retains its original wide plank flooring, plaster and woodwork, including a mantel with fluted pilasters on either side of the firebox. These are topped with vertical sunbursts and the frieze contains a horizontal sunburst. The pattern is similar to one pictured on Plate 38 of William Pain's Practical House Carpenter and is similar to a mantel seen at Seldon House in Norfolk, Virginia.²

The dining room, north of the center hall, is the most decorative room in the house. It retains its original flooring, plaster and woodwork. On the north wall of the room is the most decorative mantel. This mantel has fluted pilasters on either side of the firebox topped by stylistic acanthus leaves. The frieze has a Greek urn flanked by swags rendered in relief. This mantel, according to research by Calder Loth, Senior Architectural Historian of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, is an example of work copied from pattern books of the period. Practical House Carpenter (1787) and Carpenter's and Joiner's Repository of Designs (1778) published by William Pain, an English architect are cited by Mr. Loth as books from which the patterns on the mantels were copied. He states that the vertical leaves and the Grecian urn are inspired by Plate 79 of the Practical House Carpenter and the swags are taken from Plate XXXII of the Carpenter's and Joiner's Repository of Designs. He further notes that the types of mantels in the Brick House are similar to those found at Redlands in Albemarle County, Virginia, and Point of Honor in Lynchburg, Virginia, and may have been carved by the same artisan.³

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The original east exterior door of the dining room was sealed when the 1830 addition was constructed. The doorway is now a built-in cabinet in the dining room.

The 1830 addition is two stories high and is located to the east of the dining room and north of the east parlor. The western portion is used as a bathroom. The west wall of the bathroom retains the exterior door of the dining room. The east wall of the first addition retains is original woodwork and simple mantel. This room was likely a butler's pantry or a private sitting room. It is presently used as a den.

The last addition, on the north end of the house, was completed circa 1850. It was a one-story addition, originally consisting of two rooms used for a kitchen and a breakfast room. Presently, it contains one room and continues to be used as a kitchen and breakfast area. The second story room of the 1830 addition is accessed by a small staircase from the kitchen.

The second story of the Brick House has undergone some renovation. The center hall and the east and west rooms have their original flooring. The east and west rooms have closets of vertical bead board added sometime between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The major change occurred with the north room; originally it was one large open area. The area is now a bedroom, hall and bathroom of which the bedroom and hall have their original flooring, plaster and woodwork. This bedroom, like the east and west rooms on this floor, has the same built-in closet. The mantels of the second story are the most decorative elements in the rooms. The mantel of the east room is a simple design of fluted pilasters on either side of the firebox; the mantel of the north room has a fluted centerpiece. The most decorative mantel is in the west room; it has a similar sunburst pattern design as that seen in the west parlor on the first story. The designs for the mantels are not exact copies but seem to be copied from several books because similar decorative elements are used.⁴

The second story addition is accessed from the east room and from the first floor by means of the rear addition. It has a fireplace on the east wall and the woodwork is very simple.

Though the house has additions, which are now historic, the Brick House retains most of its original integrity in terms of materials, use and plan. The house is an excellent example of the Federal style of architecture and its interpretation in rural parts of a new country.

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The surrounding exterior landscape has changed. There are large boxwoods in a semicircular pattern on the principal side of the house. These are evidence of the original driveway. The current driveway is to the west of the house. In old pictures there are several outbuildings of which none survive and no evidence of these can be seen above the earth. A serpentine brick wall once surrounding the house. It is rumored that Mr. German who owned the home in the 1870s sold the brick from the wall and outbuildings to pay for the house.⁵

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8. Statement of Significance

The Brick House is significant under Criterion B because of its association with David Shepherd Garland, the first owner, a large landowner and prominent member of the community. He built his house of the Federal style using local artists and their interpretation of the popular pattern books of the period. The large house is prominently sited at the intersection of the main roads through the town. It is one of a few brick structures that existed in the town and one of a few that still survive. David Shepherd Garland served his community as an attorney, Justice of the Peace, vestryman of the local church, Delegate and Senator in the Virginia Legislature and as a Representative to the U.S. Congress. He also helped establish the local school and hired its first head master, Elijah Fletcher. Fletcher later became an active member of the community and eventually served as a Mayor of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia. It was Fletcher's daughter, Indiana Williams, who endowed Sweet Briar College also in Amherst County, Virginia. The house is also significant under Criterion C for the integrity of its Federal Style design.

Historical Background

The Brick House was referred to, at times, as "King David's Palace," a fitting description of the wealth acquired by David Garland and his creation of a fashionable home on a very visible site within the community which Garland helped create and he represented in several governmental positions. David Shepherd Garland built the Brick House after his marriage to Jane Henry Meredith of nearby Winton Plantation. During the early nineteenth century until his death in 1841 both Garland and the village of New Glasgow prospered economically. The Brick House was built in the Federal style using local craftsmen. The interior decoration with its simple woodwork and decorative mantles are influenced and copied from popular patternbooks of the period particularly the patternbooks by William Pain.

The Brick House is located at the intersection of Fletcher's Level Road and Patrick Henry Highway; both were the main thoroughfares through New Glasgow. This village was a stop on the Stage Coach Route between Charlottesville and Lynchburg. It was the Amherst County seat, for a short time, when Nelson County was formed from Amherst in 1807. Scottish immigrants knew this village, today known as Clifford, as New Glasgow from its earliest settlement in the mid-eighteenth century. George Braxton, Jr., grandson of "King Carter" of Corotoman originally patented the land. In 1745, an act passed by the General Assembly established "fifty acres of land, the property of Smyth Tandy, lying at a place called and known as New Glasgow be laid out in lots of half an acre...and is hereby established a town, by the name of Cabellsburg." In 1803 another Act of Assembly reestablished the name of New

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Glasgow. David Shepherd

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Garland influenced this name change. He acquired land and laid out twenty-eight lots for the town. The same year, Garland helped establish a school, which was named for the town, New Glasgow Academy. Garland was a trustee to the academy and was responsible for hiring its first head master, Elijah Fletcher in 1811. Thereafter the town entered a slow decline; in 1850 the railroad was built east of the village and the depot acquired the name of New Glasgow. The present name of Clifford was adopted for the town around 1883.⁶

David Shepherd Garland was born near New Glasgow on 27 September 1769 to William and Annie Shepherd Garland. He received an academic education, location unknown, passed the bar and practiced law. He acquired much land and at one time owned about 800 acres in the surrounding New Glasgow area. He served as a Justice of the Peace, Register of the Land Office (he resigned the post in 1808), vestryman for Saint Mark's Episcopal Church, and was a Freemason. His greatest public service was in the Virginia House of Delegates, he served for many terms (1799-1802, 1805-1809, 1814, 1815, 1819-1826, and 1832-1836). He also served in the Virginia Senate from 1809-1811. From 17 January 1810 to 3 March 1811 David Shepherd Garland represented Virginia in the U.S. House of Representatives when he was elected to fill a vacancy left by statesman Wilson Cary Nicholas.⁷ During his term in the 11th Congress Garland was appointed to several committees and sent to confer with President James Madison. His efforts for his home district included working to establish a post road through Nelson County, Albemarle County and his hometown of New Glasgow. He also presented petitions for Revolutionary War Veterans in need of pension increases. The major bills voted on during Garland's service were Macon's Bill No. 2 concerning international commerce between Great Britain, France and the U.S., which he opposed. Major bills he supported concerned the organization of the "people of New Orleans for state government and a constitution;" allowing the President to order taking possession of the land "east of the Perdido River and South of the state of Georgia and Mississippi Territory."⁸

David Shepherd Garland married Jane Henry Meredith in 1795. Jane Henry Meredith (1776-1854) was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Meredith, a Revolutionary War Hero, who resided at the neighboring plantation, Winton. Jane was the niece of Patrick Henry and cousin of Dolley Madison. Jane Henry Meredith and David Shepherd Garland raised their eleven children in the Brick House. David Shepherd Garland died on 7 October 1841 and both he and Jane are buried in the Meredith family cemetery at Winton.⁹

David Shepherd Garland was responsible for another significant person coming to live in New Glasgow, Elijah Fletcher (1789-1858). Garland hired Fletcher as the headmaster of New

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Glasgow Academy in 1811. Garland met Fletcher while serving in Congress and convinced him
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to leave his position in Alexandria, Virginia. Elijah Fletcher taught at the academy and eventually married one of his students, Maria Antoinette Crawford, daughter of William Crawford of neighboring Tusculum Plantation. He became an influential landowner in the county after the death of his father-in-law. It was Fletcher's daughter Indiana Fletcher Williams (1828-1900) who endowed Sweet Briar College in memory of her daughter, Daisy Williams who died at the age of 16 in 1884.¹⁰

The Brick House left the Garland family in 1846 when it was sold at public auction to Francis V. Sutton, Jr. In 1855, Dr. James Shepherd Pendleton, Jr., the great nephew of David Shepherd Garland, bought the property. In 1870 Pendleton sold the property to a William H. German, who reputedly sold the brick from the serpentine brick wall surrounding the house and from the outbuildings to pay for the purchase of the house. After German, the other owners of the house include Margaret Codd, the Fowlers, Hesses, Moshers, Peaks, Jouberts, Hudsons and Watts. After the Watts, the Crawfords bought the property at public auction in 1941. In 1952, the Babcocks purchased the home and they began restoration in 1957. In 1965, Lynn K. and Mary Landon S. Brugh purchased the Brick House and Mrs. Brugh still resides in the house.¹¹

The Brick House is architecturally significant because it is an excellent example of the Federal Style and its interpretation in the rural areas by local craftsman. The use of pattern books to create stylish homes in the new country was a popular trend. The house was built of brick and larger than most houses built in the town at the time. It was a display of the owner's wealth as he built it at the busy intersection of the main roads and it was, unlike other homes, built in close proximity to the roads. Most other buildings in the town of New Glasgow were wooden including most of the dwellings of the nearby major plantations. Garland placed much emphasis on his position in the community by building in a prominent location and by his use of popular building methods and the type of material used in construction. It was correctly nicknamed "King David's Palace" by the local citizenry.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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1958, pages unknown.

von Briesen, Martha, *The Letters of Elijah Fletcher*, Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1968, p.42.

Amherst County Deed Book G, p. 653.

Amherst County Deed Book I, p. 468.

Amherst County Deed Book S, p. 199.

Amherst County Deed Book BB, p. 347.

Amherst County Deed Book DD, p. 104.

Amherst County Deed Book HH, p. 103.

Amherst County Deed Book LL, pp. 174, 207.

Amherst County Deed Book NN, p. 114.

Amherst County Deed Book RR, pp. 61, 449.

Amherst County Deed Book SS, p. 217.

Amherst County Deed Book XX, p. 326.

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Amherst County Deed Book 67, pp. 338, 339.

Amherst County Deed Book 68, p. 445.

Amherst County Deed Book 113, p. 415.

Amherst County Deed Book 117, pp. 203, 209.

Amherst County Deed Book 159, p. 250.

Amherst County Deed Book 239, p. 263.

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10. Verbal Boundary Description

The property being nominated is identified as tax parcel #1-16 and 38 on tax parcel map 66B for Amherst County, Virginia.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house and the land that makes up the current tax parcel for this property.

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property: The Brick House, DHR File Number: 005-0002

Location: Amherst County, Virginia

Photographer: Sandra Esposito

Date of Photographs: March 2005

Negatives Filed: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Photograph 1 of 10

South façade

Negative Number: 22411

Photograph 2 of 10

East façade

Negative Number: 22411

Photograph 3 of 10

West façade

Negative Number: 22411

Photograph 4 of 10

Door detail, south façade

Negative Number: 22411

Photograph 5 of 10

Window detail, south façade

Negative Number: 22411

Photograph 6 of 10

View from entry hall looking into west parlor

Negative Number: 22413

Photograph 7 of 10

Mantle detail, west parlor

Negative Number: 22412

Photograph 8 of 10

Dining room

Negative Number: 22413

Photograph 9 of 10

East parlor mantle

Negative Number: 22412

Photograph 10 of 10

Mantle detail, west bedroom

Negative Number: 22412

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The Brick House
Clifford, Amherst County, VA

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Endnotes:

¹ Mary Landon S. Brugh, History of the Brick House (n.d., leaflet in the files of the Brick House of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society); Dating of the additions by local brick mason, Leland Pribble.

² William Pain, Practical House Carpenter, (accessed 29 August 2005); available from <http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/DLDecArts.PainPraHouse>.

³ Calder Loth, Senior Architectural Historian, Virginia Department of Historic Resources to Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Brugh, "Garland House Amherst County" (26 July 1993).

⁴ William Pain, Practical House Carpenter, (accessed 29 August 2005); available from <http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/DLDecArts.PainPraHouse>; William Pain, Pain's British Palladio, (accessed 29 August 2005); available from <http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/DLDecArts.PainPaBritPall>; Asher Benjamin, The American Builder's Companion (Dover Publishing, New York, 1969, reprint of sixth edition).

⁵ Anonymous, The Brick House: Clifford, Virginia (n.d., in the private collection of Mary Landon S. Brugh, this information is corrected by Martha von Briesen in the 17 October 1966 letter).

⁶ Brugh, History of the Brick House; Charles Hamble, History of Clifford/New Glasgow (n.d., leaflet in the files of the Brick House of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society); Sherrie S. McLeRoy, Clifford Virginia (n.d., a condensed rewrite of the brochure, Jefferson Slept Here and Other Facts You Always Wanted to Know About Clifford by the same writer, leaflet in the files of the Brick House of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society); Martha von Briesen to Mary Landon S. Brugh, "Notes on New Glasgow, David S. Garland, Elijah Fletcher, New Glasgow Academy (amplifications and corrections of section of the statement on the Brick House)" (17 October 1966, in the private collection of Mary Landon S. Brugh); Anonymous, The Brick House: Clifford, Virginia (n.d., in the private collection of Mary Landon S. Brugh, this information is corrected by Martha von Briesen in the 17 October 1966 letter); and Ruth H. Blunt, "The Background of Clifford," Amherst New Era-Progress (29 July and 5 August 1965, typed manuscript from these articles).

⁷ Anonymous, "Garland, David Shepherd, (1769-1841)," Biographical Directory of the United States Congress: 1774-Present, (accessed 21 November 2004); available from <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=G000066>; Internet.; Marie Barnett, Librarian, request by email for information from author, 14 January 2005, email printout.

⁸ Anonymous, "A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1875," Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, 1809-1811, (accessed 8 July 2005); available from <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ammlaw/lawhome.html>.

⁹ Jean Cabell O'Neill, "A True Colonial Home," Illustrative Southland (June 1912, pages unknown); Blunt, "The Background of Clifford;" and Hamble, History of Clifford/New Glasgow.

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Endnotes, continued:

¹⁰ Catherine H.C. Seaman, Editor, Amherst County Environmental Studies (Lynchburg, Va.: J.P. Bell Publishing, 1973), p. 89.; Martha von Briesen, The Letters of Elijah Fletcher (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1968), p. 42.; Martha von Briesen, "Elijah Fletcher: Vermont Schoolmaster to Virginia Planter," The Iron Worker (Winter 1957-58), pages unknown.

¹¹ Deed Book G, p. 653 (15 February 1796); Deed Book I, p. 468 (17 January 1803); Deed Book S, p. 199 (9 April 1828); Deed Book BB, p. 347 (15 April 1828); Deed Book DD, p. 104 (1 April 1855); Deed Book HH, p. 103 (5 January 1870); Deed Book LL, p. 174 (4 June 1878); Deed Book LL, p. 207 (31 May 1878); Deed Book NN, p. 114 (1 August 1881); Deed Book RR, p. 61 (2 December 1886); Deed Book RR, p. 449 (20 March 1888); Deed Book SS, p. 217 (18 January 1889); Deed Book XX, p. 326 (18 May 1897); Deed Book 67, p. 338 (2 May 1912); Deed Book 67, p. 339 (2 May 1912); Deed Book 68, p. 445 (12 December 1912); Deed Book 113, p. 415 (19 April 1939); Deed Book 117, p. 203 (3 January 1941); Deed Book 117, p. 269 (5 February 1941); Deed Book 159, p. 250 (11 September 1952); and Deed Book 239, p. 263 (12 March 1965).